NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

The Evening Edition of The Tribane will contain copious extracts from our foreign files.

FROM MEXICO.

Banta Anna and the Presidency-The Clergy-The following letter we translate from the special Correspondence of La Patria. It will be read with interest in the present uncertainty re-

epecting affairs in Mexico: VERA CRUZ June 1, 1847. ESTERNED PRIENDS : Gen. Santa Anna continues to be the principal object of attention for both Mexicans ans here, in the vicinity of the advanced army, and everywhere else. About this "good man," ters from Puebla dated the 29th ult. Inform us, that building fortifications, and firmly as ever resolved to CONQUES OF DIR. What the greater part of those who have their eyes open believe concerning him is, that he will cur and sun as he did at Cerro Gordo. Other writers declare that the Benemerito de la Patria, Gen. Don ore disposed to arm a revolution at the head of his few followers than resolved to drive back the "Yen bis" who have served him so many bad turns. They also tall us that the election of the 15th resulted in the choice of Santa Anna for President, but that His Excel-LENCY refused the honor, and that his renunciation was immediately accepted ; that Herrers was elected in con-But all these statements come in such confusion that no one comprehends them, and I do n't believe that the Mexicane of the Capital comprehend them them selves; still less do they know what they want. Pobres

The Clergy, who a short time ago displayed a dispo altion to defend the Holy Carbolic, Apostolic, and Roman Religion, appear to have changed their minds. Indeed, it is never possible to say that the Mexicans of any class weeks. It now appears that the rich priests are as un decided as they were a year ago, as respects the open ing of their full coffers for the aid of their faithful sons God bless these boly fathers! But appropos of FATH and; all of them were not cut out by the same shear formed by Father Jarauta with ble party of Guerillas. I believe you have known Father Jaranta at Haranus, by report, and are aware that he was one of the partiesns of Don Carlos. It is now eight days since this shiefiale, accompanied by fifty men, searched some thirty or forty passengers, who were sleeping at the Pu ente Nacional Having examined them carefully, and isfled bimself, that there was not a single American. or Yankis, as they call them here, among the party, he pared their lives, but not their borses, nor the bousings their horses. These he took saying to his creditors. hat they would pardon him the act, as he had more en ready to join his army, who were not able to join it for lack of animals. Alas for the fo teigner who falls into the hands of the Padrecito Jarau. Father Orbe and others are also in motion in vicinity, with their parties, and I believe them to be the most resolute men that Mexico can count upon. If San a Anna had the valor and decision which animate this called malignant dare-devil, Father Jarauta, the fortune of the Americans would wear another face. And if this war lasts a couple of years longer in the way in which these scattered parties are now carrying it on, mark my men in Mexico. The events of his life from his earliest years, prove plainly what he was designed to be, and what can be hoped from him.

I have conversed with a great number of the dis-

charged volunteers, and with some who have had no licharge, and all have expressed the greatest dissatisfaction with the service, and above all with the mann In which they have been treated. I have not seen one who wished to return and serve in the American rank In truth the poor fellows presented a miserable appear

Disease is making terrible havor among these people. From Vera Cruz to Puebla there are not less than 3,000

of elirants who are sick Farewell. P. Z.

From the editorial columns of La Patria we learn that Jarauta is a native of Arragon, of some thirty four years of age. He is a Franciscan Monk and at the beginning of the Spanish Revolution in 1834, he escaped from his convent and plunged into the struggles of that stormy period, under the Carlist leader, Carnicer. He was taken prisoner and in carcerated at Valencia; being discovered in an at tempt to escape, he was more securely confined. and afterward sent to Cadiz. He was again detected in an endeavor to get free, and at last was sent to Havana in August, 1835, with 130 other prisoners. There he was confined in the Moro Castle. notil Tecon ordered all the monks to be sent to the convents of their respective orders. But he was not able to maintain the demeanor proper to his religious habit. His associates complained repeatedly to the captain-general and he was again t into confinement, where he remained until recently, when by his own means without doubt he escaped and went to Mexico. He is said to be a with the sound. pan of great energy and firmness. Generous to midst of all reverses, be preserves an unimpaired nacy and perseverance he merits the surname which he has received, of "the Aragonese." He is of medium stature, some five feet three inches in to fill the place assigned him by the correspondent of La Patria, time only can show, but that such men should spring up in the present distracted state of Mexico is no more than is to be expected. If the war continue it will not be long before a few such leaders will effectually supplant the weak cowards who now stand at the head of the Mexican nation. Amid the evils consequent upon a war carried on by such chieftains with the mass of the people in ir favor, there will be little chance for the peace we have hoped to conquer; and the country to which our armies were destined to bear all the sence will be carried back into a state of which it will be difficult to decide whether it is awage or barbarous. Such is the beneficence of one Chris-Han Republic to another!

r. Williams of New-Hampshire, that "just and tion to England with it.

manuer in which, so much in advance of the mail. expresses and the Telegraph, he has obtained this highly gratifying information. Selfish Locus! to duse it is probable that a correct, through brief, geneal-been all this intelligence to yourselves! keep all this intelligence to yourselves!

ANTI-SLAVERY NOMINATIONS .- That portion of Liberty party which goes for mixing the Anti-Slavery element with unadulterated Loco Foccism (doing openly what men less honest in their aims have been doing covertly for a long time) lately held a Convention at Macedon, Wayne Co. and selected

the pames of GERRIT SMITH of New-York, and ELING BURRITY of Massachusetts, as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency The two branches of the great Smith family, the Whitesmiths and the Blucksmiths, are thus equally concred : though it seems hardly consistent with Anti-Slavery principles that one (and he the most learned of the two) should be Vice for the other. "GRABAN'S MAGAZINE" for July is the best sumber of that popular mouthly that has been issued for a long time, which is certainly high praise. It is em-

*Jules of the Gulf' is continued, and there are contri-butions in verse from R. T. CONRAD, ALICE GRAY, W. H. G. Housen and others. (W. H. Graham, Agent, Tribuse Scalings.)

The CAMBRIA brought to the shores of America yesterdey, intelligence of the death of two very remarkable men, Dr. CHALMERS the celebrated Scottish Theologian, and the Irish Leader DasiEL O'Cossell. The latter died at Genoa, in Italy, on the 15th ult. and gave directions that his heart should be deposited at Rome, and his body buried

in Ireland, in the cemetery of his ancestors. Napoleon Bonaparte owed much of his unparalleled success to his military skill and tact; his powers of persussion were very limited. Daniel O'Connell, on the contrary, gained his victories. and they were many and important, without spilling a drop of blood. He knew that all power ultimately rests on opinion, and combined his countrymen with unrivaled skill and ability, considering his means and position; enabling them to make unusual and in many respects successful efforts for the concentration of public sentiment throughout the British Empire, in a suitable channel, on matters sisters all married. having reference to their gradual emancipation from a thraidom of many centuries. Let those who nell, was drowned—the fifth son was Daniel, Count O look at what Ireland was in 1810, and what she is now-what her Press, her Legislators, her municipal corporations, her religious privileges, her Juries, her Judges, and her Government, were then. and what they are now-pause before they join in the abuse unthinkingly bestowed by some on the

He was the first Roman Catholic who had occupied a seat in the House of Commons of England for centuries, and the first Lord Mayor of Dublin of that religious persuasion in three bundred years. He was the life and soul of the Catholic Association. by means of which very many disabilities affecting the greater portion of his countrymen were removed, and without the aid of his eloquence and influence, it is very doubtful if the measure of Parliamentary Reform would have been carried in 1832. He sided Protestant dissenters as well as Catholice, by supporting efficiently the repeal of the Test Act, the repeal of the Vestry Cess, and the J. Baldwin, of Toronto-Ellen, married to Cornellus reduction of the Tithe Charge, by 25 per cent. all over Ireland. He succeeded in obtaining various enactments for improving Irish municipal corporations, for aid from the State to educate Catholics in Catholic colleges, and for a better political administration of affairs, and a more equal distribution of power and patronage. He sided in amending the partial Jury laws, and was a steady advocate of the free importation of grain. He could say, long before his death, what no other lawyer of his creed while up to 1792, Irishmen, if Catholics, were prohibited from pleading a cause in any Irish Court, either as attorney or counselor, he had been offered by a British Ministry, through an Irish Lord-Lieutenant, the offices of Master of the Rolls, with \$20,000 a year income for life, or Lord Chief Baron, worth \$36,000 a year, vast patronage, and substanial power, and that he had refused both. When ned by the London Times for accepting the rent from his countrymen, to enable him to maintain the position of leader of the nation, and defray the enormous expense of the sgitation in which he was necessarily engaged, it was forgotten that he had refused power and place, and abandoned a most profitable practice at the Irish bar. The writer of these remarks has listened to Mr. O'Connell. while speaking at a political tavern dinner, at a political union of the working classes, in a court of law, and in the British Parliament, and bemost powerfully impressive public speaker of his biting, caustic wit and sarcasm, when joined with his day in the British islands. To use a common phrase. one might have heard a pin drop, while he was pouring forth his indignation, in the old Chapel of St. Stephen, against the speech put into King William's mouth by his Ministers, at the opening of the Reformed Parliament in 1833, in which they had recommended for Ireland, not conciliation and | was ever a favorite. He had been educated by them ; the redress of real wrongs, but coercion and the was related to some of their highest dignituries; was concurfew law of darker and more inauspicious times. Macauley, Shaw of Dublin, Stanley, Peel and ties, from his youth upward; advocated their interests others, possessed power and energy-it was a luxury to hear them : but in that music of the human voice which charms the listener, when combined with talent, wit and humor, O'Connell was surely unrivaled. Throughout England, as an agitator, his progress was a series of triumphs; Glasgow or Connell declared himself to be loyal to the British and the West country Whigs were enraptured, crown, and it is probable that he was so. He praised and the Presbyterians of Edinburgh welcomed the tal with a sincerity, an enthusiasm that would compelled to denounce King William's Irish coërc have witnessed it. Eloquence and intellect of a high order proved their powers on the Calton Hill, as elsewhere; and on that lovely day, when Ireland's advocate demanded that the peerage of England should be reformed, that they should be made

What a change had come over men's minds. his friends, he is implacable to his enemies. In the since the day on which the Scottish Judges had ordered the transportation of the mild and gentle Muir cheerfulness and fertility of mind, while for obsti to Botany Bay, for merely proposing a far more moderate infusion of the democratic principle, than Lords Grey and Durham obtained in 1832!

fifty thousand voices cheered the senti-

Daniel O'Connell was born in the wilds of Kerhight, and wears a thin heard. Whether he is ry, Ireland, on the 5th of August, 1775, and died in Genoe, Italy, on the 15th of May, 1847, in the 72d year of his age. His father was a member of an ancient and honorable Catholic family, extensively allied by consanguinity and marriage with the old families of the country. Young Daniel was an ardent Catholic, received his education partly at the College of St. Omer's in France, and partly at Dousy and Louvain, and loved the religion of his ancestors so much the more because its votaries were persecuted and oppressed for their opinions. He was altogether opposed to the French Revoluion, and studied law in England, where he was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1798, in the strug. gles of which, in his native land, he took no part what ever being, as one of his sons informs us in a biographical sketch of his early life, opposed to that movement, as he was, very consistently, ever afterward. His first speech on record was against the union of his country Highly Important from Mexico! via New-Hampshire.

Speech on record was against the union of his country with England, and he there declares his preference for the Irish Parliament, without emancipation, to annexs

Cor. Williams of New-Hampshire, that "just and conciliatory terms have been proffered by our Government to Mexico for an amicable adjustment of difficulties." This intelligence is highly important, if true.

We are corry to learn, however, from the Concord Stateman, that the Loco Foccs of the Legis lature refuse to allow the Governor to be questioned as to the terms of the proffered treaty, or the manner in which, so much in advance of the mail.

His success at the Bar was very rapid. He soon became the rising young Catholic lawyer. His practice at first key in deteoding prisoners, and in a subsequent period of his life he was admitted to be the best criminal wayer at the Bar. At that time a Cetholic Irishman had only one road for ambition, by the Bar, and an employed of the superiority of his forensic powers as soon become manifest, that he took up a leading position in the profession, and so soon as he had acquired some legal distinction, he began to engage in Catholic agitation.

His family connections, as I have already stated, were very numerous; and to many of the readers of The Tr

John O'Connell of Derrynane, in Kerry, raised a com pany of foot for James II, the last male monarch of the Stuart race, embodied it in his cousin Colonel Maurice O'Connell's regiment, fought bravely at the seige of Der ry, and at the battles of Aughrim and the Boyne—he was included in the capitulation of Limerick, and had three sons, of whom the eldest, Maurice, soon died.

His second son, Daniel O'Connell, espoused Mary, daughter of Duffe O'Donoghue of Amoys, Kerry Co. who brought him twenty-two sons and daughters. This lady was the grandmother of the late celebrated O'Connell, and he frequently alluded to her memory in his public speeches.

At a "gathering" of Irishmen in London, at the Assem bly Room, Theobold's road, in 1840, Mr. O'Connell at tended, and the place was crowded. He said that the O'Connells were a long-lived race, and really one is apt to incline to the opinion that the increasing wretches ess of his country helped to shorten his days. He had promised the Repeal and "a good day coming," and fe ver and famine were sent instead.

promised the Repeal and "a good day coming," and fever and famine were sent instead.

At the above meeting he spoke as follows:

"In reading Blackweat's Magaziae the other evening. I happened to slight upon an article in which the Tury prospects were nicely calculated, and the chances they possess reduced to complete mathematical scale. What do you think they rely upon as one of these chances l-Mr. O'Connell, says the article, 'is now 65. So I am—and small blame to me—how can I heip it! I would be younger if I could, but as I can't I must be content. But how proceeds the Tury soribe! 'He (Mr. O'Connell) has but three years more work in him.' (Laughter) Why, the last of my generation connected with my family who immediately preceded me was 39 when he died, and he had good work in him till he was 33, and 11 of my grandmother's children—God be merciful to

her, she had 22—lived to 96. (Cheers.) I think there-fore, that I have more than three years to neckon upon against the Tory scoundrels. However, if my time is to be sorbur, is not that a new many time. If the form of the subject is not that a new that arder Here I am now accusing for Ireland, and on the middle of London arguing for Ireland, and of funday, the 14th, I am to be on the Curreach of Kilders with 160,000 Irishmen. That is the way I work on my bree years—by doing more work in a week than other fellows would do in a year. (Cheers)

The Tories allowed him but three years, but he got

John, the eldest son of Daniel and Mary O'Connell died. Maurice, John's brother, succeeded him in the family estates, which his nephew, now deceased, inherited in 1825. The third son was Morgan, who married a daughter of John O'Mullane, Esq of Whitehureh, Cork Co. and died in 1809, leaving three sons and six daughters, of whom, first, Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish leader; second John O'Connell of Great, in Kerry; third James O'Connell of Lakeview; also Aliela O'Con tell, married to William Finn, Esq. M. P. for Kilkenny County, (whose relative and namesake has been long onnected with the press of New York.) also five other

Connell, born in August, 1743, who entered the French service in Lord Clare's regiment, Irish Brigade, 1757, was in the seven years' war, at the capture of Port Mahop in 1779, and in 17e2 at the grand attack on Gibraltar. He adhered to Louis XVI and emigrated from France to England, where the King appointed him to the Colonelcy of the 6th Irish Brigade. In 1814 he was restored by the Bourbons to his rank of General, and made Grand Cross of the order of St Louis. He died in 1833, aged 90, at his chateau near Blois, and was at once a General in the French service, and the oldest Colonel in that of England.

His father (Mr. O'Connell's grandfather) died in 1770 -eight of his daughters were Elizabeth, mother of Col. McCarthy, who served under the bold Scoteman, Paul was the mother of Dr. Herbert Baldwin now or late O'Leary, Esq of Raleigh-Catharine, to Murtagh O'Sul-Alice, to Thomas Segerron, Esq. of Kerry.

At the death of his uncle, Maurice, sged 90, in 1825. Daniel O'Connell became possessed of the estates of Kerry, and inherited the representation of the family He espoused his cousin, Mary, daughter of Edward O'Connell, M. D., Tralee, on the 3d of June, 1802, and their children are, Maurice, Morgan, and John, all members of the British Parliament; Ellen, married to Chriscould have said during a succession of ages, that, topber Fitzsimon of Glancullen, M. P. for Dublin County; Catherine, married to Cherles O'Connell, M. P. for Kerry County; and Elizabeth who espoused Nicholas Joseph French, E+q.

in the British House of Commons, Clare County, Waterford, Kerry County, Dublin City, Kilkenny, and latterly, we believe the great County of Cork. No man was ever so trusted by Ireland as he has been; yet he often

ics they were in a very bad state. He quarreled with Gratten and other Whig leaders, but gained daily with illiant professional success, united with the ability Rights, and his genuine wit, humor, mirth and courageous bearing, gave him by 1817 the station of the most powerful man in the Catholic body. His powers of lieves him to have been the most eloquent the into character, and his next sustible supply of bitter ions of feeling and passion, and ability, at pleasure, as it seefned, to become the very soul of mirth and good bumor, contributed greatly to the preservation of his power, even when men began to doubt that his expects lege Green, would not speedily be realized.

With the Clergy of the Church of Rome, O'Connell

George IV, when he visited Ireland in most loyal lan-Chief of Ireland's "Papists" to the Scottish Capi- guage, lauded Queen Victoria at all times, and when have astonished "John Knox" himself could be speech forgot not to remind the public that it was not

"We have excepted, in the escape of our forced and one pure, how sincers, now ferrid, ought not our allegiance to be to that amiable bin or her during the previous twenty years, without appeal to judge or jury; bell was not to be taken; and any such three military officers might fine, imprison, or transport whomsoever they saw fit to the penal colonies as felons. To have fire-arms or powder in one's house was made a crime. The Whigs and Tories colonies have as felons. To have fire-arms or powder in one's house was made a crime. The Whigs and Tories compared to stop the operation of the writ of habras compared to stop the operation of the writ of habras compared to stop the operation of the writ of habras compared to suspend the Irish under informers, spies and military tribunals. The Coërcion bill, voted for by S to I, stopped the Irish courts of Law, and place the Irish under informers, spies and military tribunals. The Coërcion bill, voted for by S to I, stopped the Irish even from petitioning or complicating.

O'Connell drew many of the teeth from this monster in legislation, and we have no doubt but that his detestation of it, as most powerfully expressed, was real.

The chort made by Sir Robert Feel's Government to degrade and punish him, for state real grievances and demand their redress, increased his popularity and powerfully expressed, when he prevents the people peacefully to state real grievances and demand their redress, increased his popularity and powerfully expressed, was real.

We have escaped, in the that an individual is induced solely from these previous twesh liters and solely from these previous twesh liters, and the harpeles of correct cours of any previous twesh liters, and the harpeles of red ordinary predence and early, the large ordinary produces but sull considered the previous treatment of th

Bench Court of Ireland, either as lawyers or importial triers. In Belgium, prayers were recited for O'Connell and his follow sufferers in the churches: England was indignant at the want of fair play shown throughout; America caught the pleasing infection, repealers were multiplied, money was subscribed, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflaw, and our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an our distinguished fellow citizen of London' by an assentic case against the Sun Mutual Courgan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Betts.

L'NITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Betts.

IN OUR multiplied, money was subscribed, and out and guished fellow citizen. Charles O'Conor presided at an destruction of London by an ensure.

Mr. O'Conneil, up to a very short time before his

He kept his word.

It is well known that he was the steady enemy of slavery, whether upheld by Britain, France, or America. His just remonstrances excited much of the tre of our Southern brethren some years since, but were not the less steadily pressed during the remainder of his

In his observations, addressed to the Jury, on his mem orable trial, at Dublin, he spoke of refusing American

orable trial, at Dublin, he spoke of refusing American aid in certain cases, and added—

"Gentlemen, you will recollect also, that we had offers of assistance and support from the Republican party in France, headed by M. Ledru Rollin. It is a considerable and a very powerful party. It is that party which bates the English most, and with an irrational and fercotion hatred, srising most probably from the blow struck at their vanity at Waterloo. That is the party headed by Ledru Rollin. I took the firm tone of loyalty—

I rejected their support—I refused their offer—I cautioned them against coming over here—I refused everything that was inconsistent with my slingslance. But not alone with that party in France did the Irish people fling off all connection, but even as regarded the present monarch of France, we refused all, even the alightest sympathy. It has gone forth to the world—

it has proved to you that I hurled defiance, so far as an humble individual like myself could, against the monarch who at present governs the French nation. The learned Attorney General, with a good deal of ingenuity, introduced to your notice the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons in 1727, and he told you that we were acting upon that plan—

In 1797 they were looking for French sympathy and assistance—they had emissaries in France representing them there, and they had probably persons representing them there, and they had probably persons representing them there, see the Water of the United Irlehmen of 1797! Oh, gentiemen, they were diametrically the wwere. It may be

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY FLECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

nta Anna invited to take possession of the Capital-Rumor of his being stoned not confirmed-Re-ult of Election for President not yet known. Fampentkantagu, June 17.

be sours of boarson, known as the Union till then—
(Moss) suggister) Not beat a state deprosps his title; for I for one, believe that Europe will never be perfectly sate until that branch of the family of the Bourhous is restored—restored upon the principles upon which the monarchy of 1688 was restored. But, gentlemen, there is another point in my conduct—my antagonism to the Charitas. You may remember that when the Association was in full force, the Charitas were in a state of insurrection in England; they were coming in their hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands into the manufacturing towns of England; and you will recollect, further, that there was something fascinating in the doctrines of Charitam for the poorer classes, because it proposed in truth and in substance, a violation of all the laws of property if I had meant anything wicked or criminal, would I not have befrieded and supported the Charitata! On the contrary did I not denounce them! Did I not keep the Irish in England from joining them; and was there not an outrage actually committed in Manchester on account of the Irish holding aloof from them! Yes, gentlemen, I protected the constituted authorities in England by my influence over the Irish residing there. There is another point worthy of your consideration, namely, my consideration, the state of t The Picayune due yesterday, has not yet arrived. New Orleans papers to the 10th furnish additional Santa Anna's dispatch to the President substitute, ple justice is obtained for the unjust aggression of of the Capital is indispensable, and proposing to resign his office as Commander in Chief and first Magistrate if necessary. It also gives Anava's reply, coinciding with the views of Santa Anna. and inviting him to take formal possession of the He arows his wish to restore the elder branch of the Bourbons, and his dislike of Chartism and yet he had written to Lord Duncannon [the late Lord Lieutenant whether stoned or insulted by the populace or not. [Ireland | from Derrynane Abbey, Aug 30, 1834, what necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most acculately desire to assist you in that necessal struggle, by which the House of Peers is, I trust sortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an ELECTIVE SENATE, subject to the necessary. and Congress may have to elect a President.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

So, too, before the revolt in 1837 in Canada, he de

nounced the Canadian Constitution, and wanted one

more Democratic. See Mirror of Parliament, April 15.

The attempt to unite the Legislatures of Upper and

Mr. O'Connell was not quite consistent in these and

cany other things-neither did he profess to be, but

reserved the right to admit that "we live to learn." He

soon saw the advantage to be gained to his countrymen

y total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and hearti-

united with Father Mathew in that great reform -

While he praised what was democratic in the institu-

It is doubted by many whether Mr. O'Copnell did not

use the Repeal cry as a means of getting justice for his countrymen. In one of his letters to the friends of

For my own part, I will own, that since I have come

between 'simple Repeal' and 'Federalism,' I do at pre-tent feel a preference for the federative plan, as tending

An eminent Irishman thus expresses his views of Mr.

An eminent Irishman thus expresses his views of Mr.

O'Conneil's politics:

"The divine right of Kings has been openly advocated by him and the clergy who surround him. His counsel ion his trial are right in avowing that he never sought for the absolute independence of his country, and that in 1798 he frowned upon the men who effered their lives to secure it. I think he has no desire to mislead the English. When he says Repeal he does not mean Separation. If he seriously desired the independence of his country, he would not traduce and insuit all who might aid him for such a purpose. He is a man of great abilities, of astonishing indusces and vast knowledge; but he is willing that England should make the last prish fight her instiles in all parts of the world, pro-

mell was one, met in a bookseller's back shop, an

lish education, upheld a free press, and struggle for religious liberty to the proscribed. A Catholic rent of a

penny a month filled the treasury, and the movement was successful. "Is 1825," says Mr. Shiel, in his speech

in the K. B. on the trial, January, 1844, "a bill was

brought in for the suppression of the Catholic Associa-

dered the most extensive concessions to the Govern-

When Edward Oxford, the pot boy, attempted the life

" We have escaped, in the escape of our loved and

of Queen Victoria. Mr. O'Connell wrote the Irish peo-

ple, in the language of enthusiastic admiration of British

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to London, and ten-

An offer was made to associate the Catholic Church

ons of the States, he called the Executive scheme

Lower Canada, the Crown preserving the nomination of one of the Chambers, would present such a contrast to the condition of the United States that the Canadians who would not rather die than submit to it would be undeserving of the name of men."

Replying to Lord Stanley he said

this Union " a clumsy contrivance."

1834, page 1058.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1847. The arrival of the Cambria's news has occupied

iocal excitability, had there been any occasion for it.

The flour speculators look a little lantern jawed, hat the eyes of bearding-house xeepers sparkle!

The "River, Lake and Harbor Convention," to be held at Cnicago on the 5th of next month, is exciting a good deal of interest in the mercantile community, and the 8 hoard of Irade have appointed the following Committee of eleven to attend the Convention on the part of Philadelphia. Thomas P. Cope, Samuel C. Morton, Thomas T. Lea, Cepbas G. Childs, A. J. Lewis, Robert Toland, Thomas T. Lea, Cepbas G. Childs, A. J. Lewis, Ro

Combrid, the city is quiet.

The markets this morning were at a stand, on account f the announcement of the steamer's arrival. About on, the news was received by Telegraph, but no sales tere made under its effects, all preferring to await the

SALES OF STOCKS -First Board-\$1000 Rdg Bds, 77; 000 do, 76], 2000 do, 764, 5000 do, csb, 769, 3000 do, 554s 6j, 5000 do, 76j, 150 Rdg RH, 511, \$10,000 Rdg 6's, 76j 60 Susq Canal, 171, 100 Rds RH, 55ds, 31j, 50 N A Coal

BR, 304; 100 NOTISIONS, NWG, 14; 100 NINGSON, COPP.
15; 500 State 5s, 814; 500 0 0. s5wn, 81; 50 Read, b5.
314; 12 Mech Bk, 271; 4,000 Susq. Canal Bonds, 65;
500 do, 614; 15,000 State 5s, b5. 814; 500 do, 814;
20 Schy Navg, 35; 200 Read, b5. 314; 3000 Read bds,
771; 20 N Am Coal Co, 124; 100 Vicks, 124; 30 Union Canal, 474.

Court Culendar Tuis Day Supraion Count - Nos. 36, 42, 55, 56, 307, 63, 64, 5, 21, 43, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76.

Law Course.

Mr. G. and Mr. McKeon each presented and argued various points of law.

The Court charged that where a man can see for himself that an article is not such as it is represented to be an action for false pretences will not lie, but where an article looks to be what it is represented, and some other test is necessary, then if the representation is faise, and the party making it knew it to be so, with a view to deceive, and an individual is induced solely from these representations to part with his money, he having exercised ordinary prindence and care, the charge is made variety of guilty of petit larseny, when the Court sendered a verdict of guilty of petit larseny, when the Court sendered a verdict of guilty of petit larseny, when the Court sendered as

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Verdi's beautiful and popular opera Ernani,

as the bills have it, Hernand, was performed last night. We say beautiful from our own enjoyment of the mit sic, and popular because it drew an immense audience and won enthusiastic applause. The music of this opewhich wehope the manager will let us hear. The principal performers last evening sang in their usual manner. Tedesco, with exceedingly fine natural qualities, voice, personal appearance and dramatic powers, still sings with items by the Oregon. The Picayune publishes a false method in regard to the management of her voice. If she does not contract the stream urging a vigorous prosecution of the war until am- and cast it against the front of the mouth, allowing less vibration with the glands in the back part of her mouth the United States, and declaring that the salvation and throat, she will soon ruin her voice, at least in its soprano quality. She really seems to need a master, not only to carry her to perfection but to save her from doing serious injury to her voice. We admire her; and it is with this feeling that we thus speak. Perelli, the tenore, grows upon our liking, and we liked him at first; and Vita, the baritone, will spoil us for hearing any other ; Capital. Nothing is mentioned in the papers at he sings gloriously. Novelli, the baseo, song out of tune the Capital in regard to Santa Anna's reception, in his first solo; he sustained his part afterward with a commendable degree of firmness. A fine basso is a de-His countrymen are evidently indignant at his re- sideratum which we hope will be provided for in our

CITY ITEMS.

ompany was formed. Tousts were given in that lady, of the United States, the Press of this City, &c. The company separated at a late hour highly gratified with an entertainment which seemed to follow appropriately after the music to which they had just

chirch, was exposed many years since, when the church where it was now found was built. It was then said to have been dug up from under the old church, and was then supposed to belong to a stranger, as frenchman. After being exhibited several days it was placed in a new out-side coffin and reloterred.

The "Dissolving Views"—we can't master their harder name—now exhibiting at the Minerva Rooms, are said to be peculiarly pleasing. Beside these Rel Saled, Burgess, 36 ds fm Sligo, in ballast, to S. W. Lewis.

in the most elegant and satisfactory manner: he has also a variety of door plates of the newest and neatest styles. LAUNCH.-The steamer Antelope, belonging to

pany, was launched from the rhip yard of Blabop & St. the New Hrunswick and realist the New Hrunswick and realist the pany, was launched from the ribly yard of Blabop & Stones, was launched from the ribly yard of Blabop & Stones, moneon yesterday. She is a beautiful boat of 450 tons burden, 180 feet keel, beam 27 feet, and is arranged exwitten the succeeded in getting off on Wednesday night, without receiving any damage. pressly for the route. The joiner's work by C. M. Si monson, and the engine from the extensive works of T. LIBERAL DONATION -The officers and crew of the U.S. frigate United States, at Porto Prays, Cape

Verd Islands, on the 14th ult. contributed \$653 for the relief of the poor of Ireland and Sc* tland. Com. Read enclosed a draft for the amount in a letter addressed to Jacob Harvey, Eaq. of this City. Ex-Alderman Balls, of the First Ward, died on Thursday of last week at Oswego, whither he had gone in the hope that the pure country air might restore his impaired hostin. Alderman Balls was for a long time connected with the administration of our mu-

Accidents.—Vesterday afternoon about half-past five o'clock, William Tate, a hackman residing at 44 Thomas-at in attempting to jump on board the steam-er Troy, as she was coming into the dock at the foot Barclay at fell between the pier and the boat and was drawned. His body was recovered by efficer Shats of the Third Ward Police and conveyed home... Edward Carcy, a man eged about 33, fell overboard yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, at the foot of Cortland's and was drowned. His body was found by officer Beams and taken to the Third Ward Station House.

board the steamer Hercules on Wednesday afternoon by a fellow named John Fitzgersld, was resterday found in the fire room of the same steamer by the effi-cient action of officer Kent, of the Third Ward.

GP The Trustees of the village have offered a

man, I. Prapman, Hy Galles, Andrew McDowell, J.B. Read, S.W. Maton and child, B. B. Read of Charleston, S.C. Mr and Mrs T.M. Westuelle, child and two servants of Richmond, W. Mills, Jonn G. Gaines, J.N. Harran, D. B. H. Chitton, Leopold Bujse, W. Puhn, Robert Ferguson, P. Davis, Miss Bubroca, D. Joshus, Jean Hahn, P. Corabise, W. Lafarque of New-Orleans, Mr Guest of Baltimore, W. H. Stoddard of Northampton, Mass; Mrs. Leach, Miss Borie, C. M. Holland of Philadelphis; Julian Visarb of Arkansas, Lady Chichester, 2 children and 2 servants, J. M. B. Forsyth and 2 children, Mrs. J. B. Forsyth and midd. Miss Forsyth, G. Satherland, W. H. Draper and son, H. Hopper, J. Matherson of Montreal; Arthur Talbox, Mrs. Coll French and midd of Canada, Geo Weightman, John E. Wart of Toronto, Mr. Rodgers of Quebec, Mrs. Hirlart, Mrs. Soniart and midd servant. T. La Cost of France; Mr. Heaviside, B.A. W. Carter, Robt Leach, Heratio Miller, L. Stein, W. Razuel, J. Henney of England, Wilmot Johnson of Liverpool, H. Hagenson of St. Thomas, J. L. Woodside of West Indica, W. H. Gibbins of Limerick, Wm. Elikas, J. Tools, J. Weightman of Looden, D. Holyarch of Triest, Juan Rilars and servand of Harana, For Helifar-Mrs Cameron, Nrs Ms. Richey and son, Mrs Praid, J S Elliott M and maid, Mr Wilgarees, W Flinn-10. To

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW YORK.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY. Rises. 4 30 | Sets... 7 31 | Sets 11 8 | Morn. 19 conden.....June 3 Havre.....June 1 New-OrleansJune

CLEARED.

Ships Georges Baudoine, Porto Rico, via St Thomas, Boyd & Hincken; Maragran, Autilorii, Martiaique, Creagh & Heydecker; Genel, Veiburg, Rotterdan, Wm Weisser; Saracen, Hawkins, Glasgow, Woodhuli & Minturn; Niantic, Astrom. New Orleans.

Barks Cerere, Feleberte, Falmouth, Chastelain, Merie & Sanford, Aukobar, Leam, Laguna, Haynes Brothers & Co; Isabella Stewart, (Br) Crowell, St Andrews.

Brigs New England, Shepherd, Turks Island; Chronometer, Farse, Cork &c, John Durand & Son; Fanny, Conway, Cork, &c. Woodhuli & Minturn; Wilson Fuller, Crawford, Sarannah.

Schra Emma, McCormick, Belfast, Richardson, Wet.

ler, Crawford, Savannah.
Schre Emma, McCorrotick, Belfast, Richardson, Wat, Son & Co, Mary Elizabeth, Franklin, Port au Platt, SW Lewis; Mary Ann, Ridgwey, Baltimore: Jasper, Howes, Soston, Montano, Chase, Portland.
Barges Ontario, Haynes, Philadelphia: Amelia Maiholland, Chase, Norfolk. ARRIVED.

Bark Fanny, Samson, fm Glasgow, May 9, mdse, to 1 Lee. 194 passengers. French bark Australie, Bouaqoua, 68 de fm Bordesus.

Schr Two Brothers, Abbott, Washington, NC, nave

Schr Ann, Hopkins, Baltimore, mdse, Schr Mary, Chase, Winmington, NC, timber BELOW.

New Ship Richard Colden, from Boston. Also, 1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown. Wind Northwest.

MEMORANDA.

SAILED.
Ships Courier, for Rio de Janeiro; Columbia, for Charleston; brigs Tuscany, Hell; Orbit, Pernambaco Oliver Thompson, Norfelk; Margaretta, do; General Marion, Wilmington; and others.

Sabscriptions received to the Weekly Tribun Jericho,
Putney, Vt....

Thompson, Con....

Madison, Ind.
Madison, Iowa THURSDAY, Jane 17.

Wednesday, June 16.

1 Scattleboro, Vi....
1 Canaloharte, N. Y.
1 Cincionati, Ohio... THURSDAY, June 17.

Subscriptions received to The Semi-Weekly,

Subscriptions received to The New-Yorker.

American Musicat Every stranger as well as citizen should see Major Edson, the wonderful living skeleton, now exhibiting at this gesteel and well conducted existishment. He is indeed, a great wonder, the merest sladow of a man, and worthy the attention of every man, woman and child in Christendom. The Orphean Fanily give their Concerts in the lecture room of the Museum, this afternous and evening, at haif past 3 and 8 orders, when also a great variety of other attractive performances take pixes.

Business Notices

It's well for small capitalists that large ones do

complete well for small capitalists that large ones do not generally believe in nor adopt the principle of advertising in Country Newspapers as the means of furthering business pursuits. The largest manufacturers did not believe in steam power when first introduced.

The Agent for the best papers of the whole country, V. B. PALMER, is daily receiving advertisements from all who believe in the principle, and may be consulted at his office in The Tribune Buildings, where cards containing list of towns, cost of advertising. &c. may be had grait, and every information requisite to adopt a complete system of advertising on a large or small scale.

Officers of the Army and Navy, and Sportsmen, will find at Guion's, 256 Broadway, opposite the City Ball, a

find at Gunos's, 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, a variety of articles indispensable for sporting and cump life. Pocket Dinner Sets, Dram-Flashs, Shaving-Cases, Revolving Platols, &c. at the lowest prices.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Ladies' Purses, Reticules and Pens of the newest Paris styles, at the lowest possible prices.

GUION,

256 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

GOLD PENS.—Any atyle of Gold Pen worth having at all can be bought of J. W. Garaton & Co. 71 Cederel. (up states,) cheaper than anywhere else. Common Gold Pens, 75 cents; warranted do, \$1.75 N. B.—Every warranted Pen has the maker's name stamped upon it. "RICHELIEU" DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS .- J. Y. SAV-

age 97 Folton at has the exclusive sale of those Pens -They are sold at \$2 only, and rely on their merit for popularity. Also, Gold Pens from 75 cents to \$1 50, silver case included. The trade supplied on the best terms Citizens and strangers, you can save twenty five per ent in Boots. Shoes and Galters, by purchasing them

of Young & Jones, 4 Ann-st near the Museum. French Boots only \$4 50. Cash sales and small profit, is the

monials from individuals of the highest respectability, show in the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, the powin the most conclusive and satisfactory manner, the powerful agency this preparation poseeses, in arresting and curing diseases of the glandular and osseous systems. Is its composition on which much of its activity and value depend, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom are united, presenting a preparation differing entirely in its character and operation from any other now in use. Under its restoring indusence, strength and vigor are imparted to the exhausted system, and beaith succeeds disease upon the same principle that finding accorded to Wis-

helished with a fine messeries picture of 'Old Zack, which bears the marks of a genuine likeness. It is so sompanied by a sketch of his life and character whichwill of course be eagerly read. The number opens with the first part of 'A Tale of our own Times, entitled er, by a son of the late Dr. Goodman -STREET contributes 'A Pic Nic at White Lake'-a very Lyon's First and Last Visit to the Ale-House; Coopen's Daniel O'Connell.

Connell, the fourth son of Daniel and Mary O'Con-

Jones, in our Revolution—Honora, mother of Dr. Sagh-rue, Catholic Bishop of Ardfert—Abigail, who married Major O'Sullivan, of Austria, Town-Major of Prague-Mary, who espoused James Baldwin of Clobinna and Member of Parliament for Cork City, and Col. Connell livan, of Coulagh, one of the heads of the Princes of Seare-Anne, married to Maurice O'Connell, Esq.-and

Mr. O'Connell, himself, has successively represented

nplained bitterly of the timidity and selfishness of the the way of urgently required improvements.

stant and regular in the performance of his religious duspiritual and temporal, with unrivaled carnestness and the landlords and the government contended against at their priesthood, feit that O'Connell was thoroughly with them, and gave him their fullest confidence.

The Coërcion bill proposed to confine all persons to their dwelling-houses between sunrise and sunset, and authorized the soldiery to demand admission or break into any Irish house to see if the inhabitants were all there-it left with any three military officers, subalterns, the pow-

ment and the orator, until Arthur's Seat echoed

ings of the people, peacefully to state real grievances and demand their redress, increased his popularity and power, and exhibited in no very envisible light the Queen's found that his church had condemned it. In 1839 he

clation which, in June, 1780, very beerly stanted to guisbed fellow citizen, Charles O'Conor presided at an overflowing meeting at Tammany to express the generous feelings of public indiguation from this side the sea. In his defence, which was in reality a bill of indictoment presented to the British people against their government, for many continued wrongs done his countrymen, (such as some able and patriotic Mexican will yet draw up against James K. Polk and the originators of the invasion of the soil of a sister Republic, be declared his opposition to physical force—to the shedding of one drop of blood. Such were not always his views, aithough he was doubtless sincere in the change of sentence.

It was the same as to duelling. In February, 1815, J. N. D'Esterre absurdly challenged him to fight a duel, because he had called the civile power in Dublin, "a bey-and the feeling of the real and of the soil of the soil of a pick and the civile power in Dublin," a bey-and the feeling of the ferromagnetic power in Dublin, "a bey-and the feeling of the ferromagnetic power in Dublin," a bey-and the feeling of the feeling

It was the same as to duelling. In February, 1815, J.

N. D'Esterre absurdly challenged him to fight a duel, because he had called the civic power in Dublin, "a bet-that even her landfords began to be assamed. We think it will be found that neither he nor his family have been shot, mildly remonstrated against the unfairness of s challenge given on such grounds, but accepted it, gave his antagonist a mortal wound, and thereafter declared that he abhorred dueling, and would never fight again-

rino, entertained a select party in an elegant supper, on occasion of the birth-day of the lady of Gen. O'Donnell, the Governor of Cubs, through whose patronage the

Rev. Dr. McLean of Montgomery, in regard attention of the city to-day, to the exclusion of all to whom the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch at excitability, had there been any occasion for it—
te flour speculators look a little lantern-jawed, but the Church recently came to an unfavorable decision, has

Rooms, are said to be peculiarly pleasing. Beside these the curious may see at the same place the surprising revelations of a Microscope of immense power. E. Roberts, No. 562 Breadway, hangs bells

the New Brunswick and Peuth Amboy Steamboat Com-

icipal affairs, and was respected by men of all parties.

RECOVERED .- The box of clothing stolen from o